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AND

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Plate II represents some butterflies and moths selected to test this method of illustration. The dark Hesperids in the centre row do not show up very well, as they needed a longer exposure than the remainder to bring out sufficient detail for proper identification. Some of the species represented are from Greenland, and will be discussed in a paper to appear in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The list of species is as follows: 1, *Dasychira gronlandica* ♀; 2, *D. gronlandica* ♂; 3, *D. gronlandica* ♂ var. (this species has never been in any of our American lists); 4, *Colias hecla* var. *pallida*, nom. in litt.; 5, *Pamphila zabulon* ♂ upper side; 6, same, under side; 7, *Pamphila Aaroni* ♂; 8, same, under side; 9, *Argynnis chariclea* var. *gronlandica;* 10, same, under side; 11, *Neonympha Mitchelli;* 12, same, under side.

A LONG-LIVED BASKET MAKER.

By ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSON, New York City.

In the early part of February, 1890, at Punta Gorda, Fla., I found a half finished "basket" of *Oiketicus Abbotii* Grt. The larva was still at work, and I took him with his uncompleted log-cabin to my room at the hotel. There, in a glass tumbler

covered with a bit of mosquito netting and supplied with food and building materials, he lived and throve during the rest of my stay there. His food-plant was oak, but I have found this species upon so many different trees, shrubs and herbs, that it may be considered omnivorous. He ate freely and worked busily at the construction of his home. He was not particular as to the sort of building material, using bits of dried leaves, small twigs or leaf petioles indiscriminately. When I left Punta Gorda I carried the larva and case with me, going to Ormond and other parts of Florida. Early in April I returned to New York. The larva was then full grown and its case apparently finished. I could procure no oak leaves at that early season, so tried various other things, house plants of different kinds, and the dried leaves found in boxes of pressed figs. Of all these the larva ate sparingly, but enough to keep him alive and well. About the middle of May I went to Franconia, N. H., and of course took my case bearer along. He had, some days before I left home, suspended his basket from the mosquito netting at top of tumbler and been perfectly quiescent since. The journey by train and carriage did not disturb him, nor did he show any sign of life for several weeks after arriving in the mountains, I thought him dead or transformed, but made no examination. Under these conditions I ceased to cater for him, and he was entirely without access to food for some weeks. One day in June I took off the netting which covered the glass and forget to replace it. When I returned an hour later and took up the piece of netting the basket had disappeared. Every one in the house was questioned, but no information obtained, and I finally gave my *Oiketicus* up as lost. That evening my eye was suddenly caught by a dark spot on the white window curtain and there was my basket fastened neatly by a strong silken cord, and hanging quietly. From that time the life of *Oiketicus* was a series of surprises, and the unexpected was always happening. For weeks he would remain utterly motionless within his hanging case, then he would crawl down to some dried leaves at bottom of the glass, bite off, one after another, large semi-circular pieces and fasten them irregularly to his basket. Only at long intervals did he ever eat a particle as far as I could see, though constantly supplied with fresh food. In this way he spent the whole Summer. He traveled with me from place to place, was on the summit of Mt. Washington for

several days, went to the Thousand Islands and Montreal and returned to New York in October.

In the latter part of January I went again to Florida, and *Oiketicus* accompanied me. He had shown no sign of life for nearly a month, and even the return to his native place did not at first revive him. But in a few days I saw him crawling about, and occasionally nibbling at a piece of dry leaf. Fresh food he scarcely ever tasted. Again I returned North, and again my larva came with me; after this he refused all food, but crawled about his glass prison, and from time to time added a bit of decoration to his house. Then he became quite motionless, and thus remained, hanging from the netting for some six weeks. In that state I carried him once more to Franconia. On a cold morning in early May, among the northern hills, his lagging, prolonged, creeping existence terminated, and he flew out a fine winged imago, nearly fifteen months from the day I first found him in southern Florida.

———o———

A NEW SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA FROM CALIFORNIA.

By F. E. Blaisdell, M.D., Coronado, Cal.

Scymnus lophanthæ n. sp.—Oval, slightly elongate, punctulate, pubescent. Head, pronotum, and entire under surface rufo-testaceous. Mouth parts piceous. Pronotum with a faint discal cloud occupying central portion, reaching quite to apical border; sides parallel in posterior half, arcuate anteriorly with apical angles slightly rounded. Elytra black, with a strong metallic lustre; pubescence dual, consisting of blackish, erect and recumbent flavo-cinereous hairs. Abdomen rather thickly set with semi-recumbent hairs.

Female.—Under parts testaceous. Length 2.2 mm.; width 1.7 mm.

Hab.—San Diego. There is considerable variation in the distinctness of the pronotal cloud, it may be absent or very decided. In many specimens examined the sternal and central abdominal areas were quite dark; as a rule the color is lighter in the female. My attention was first attracted to this very interesting species by Wm. Vortriede, gardener in charge of the parks at Coronado. He had observed them feeding upon the San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) infesting the *Acacia lophantha*. Subsequent observation fully confirmed his statements. The scale was exceedingly abundant, as was also the beetle in all stages of development.

NOTES ON CALLIMORPHA.

By J. T. MASON, Houston, Texas.

During the past season I learned something new, to me, about *Callimorphia LeContei*,* which may be of interest to some of your readers, and if it is not out of place here, I would like to suggest that if collectors would give their various experiences in the field in non technical language, so that we unscientific readers can understand and profit by it, it would prove both interesting and instructive. I was anxious to get as many varieties of *LeContei* this season as possible for my own collection. I have over seventy, no two exactly alike, and I knew of a place in the suburbs of this city, not more than four acres in extent, where I had last year caught a large number, but all of the lemon variety. I was anxious to find the white, and a friend told me that the white came out first, and that I had missed the first brood last year; I had made a note of the date, and I commenced watching the place three weeks before the time I had set for their appearance; they showed up on time, but were all lemon as before. I caught what I wanted and then went to see my friend; he told me that he had caught his white ones at the Crosstimbers, some six or seven miles from town. The following day I drove down to the place and made a thorough search, but failed to find a single specimen. Towards evening I turned homeward, discouraged. In crossing the prairie the road passes through a few scattered pines, and while driving through them I saw one cross the road, a pure white one; I caught it and searched around there, but found no more. I had not driven over two hundred yards when another crossed in front of me, also white. I got out and searched again, and found them in quantities. Now I come to the peculiar feature: while the first were all lemon, so these were all white. I did not find, out of possibly a thousand caught, one single lemon one, notwithstanding that a few days afterwards I found another lot of lemon on this same prairie not over one mile distant from the latter, and there was no white amongst them. Now the question I ask myself is, why do the two colors keep separate? *they are undoubtedly the same moth.* Here are two separate colonies within a mile of each other, on

* The two insects herein mentioned are *C suffusa* Smith and *C. lactata* Smith, which are probably forms of *Colona* Hbn. — *Clymene* Esp.—ED.

the open prairie, absolutely no barrier between them, why do they not mingle? I caught among the lemons some that appeared to be pure white, but when compared with the white, of the white variety, they are a cream-white, and readily distinguished. I note still another peculiarity. I have, as I said before, over seventy with no two exactly like. We will take say the lemon, we have the fully marked upper wings and the markings decrease gradually until we come to the pure white, or rather cream upper wing and lemon under wing, and then the all cream, both upper and under; the same is true of the white variety, except that the pure white are by far the most plentiful. Still in all this large variety of markings or parts of them if continued would make the perfect pattern, as a friend remarked while looking at them, that they looked as if the wing originally was white and the color afterwards stenciled on, the feebly marked representing where the brush was full of coloring matter, and down through all the degrees of dashes and dots until finally we come to the one without a mark.

ELEMENTARY ENTOMOLOGY.

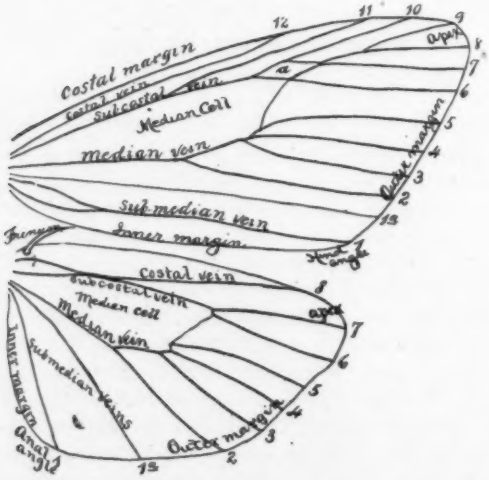
LEPIDOPTERA-HETEROCERA (Moths).

By Prof. JOHN B. SMITH, New Brunswick, N. J.

In examining the denuded wings, one of the first things noticed is, that more supporting veins reach the outer margin than reach the base; that while a very few trunks extend from the base to the margin of the wing, two large trunks start from the base, but rarely extend beyond two-thirds of the distance to the outer margin, giving off at that point a variable number of branches. These main trunks that reach the base are called veins, whether or no they reach the margin as well. The branches, which reach the margin, but do not reach the base, are called venules. Beginning at the anterior edge of the primaries we find a vein close to the thickened front margin, extending from the base to the margin always before the tip of the wing. This is the costal vein; it is almost universally present, is never branched in my experience, and has no modifications of systematic value save that there may be a cross branch extending between it and the costa. Next below the costal vein at base is the subcostal, running parallel and some-

times very close to the costal, but rarely extending much beyond the middle of the wing. This vein gives off, normally, six branches, which are called the subcostal venules. Of these, one or two usually separate from the main trunk before the end, and the others are grouped at the tip. Sometimes, to facilitate this grouping, a cell is formed around which the branches start, and this, when present, is termed the accessory cell, marked *a* in the figure. Sometimes, instead of all the branches reaching either the vein or the accessory cell, a stalk may be sent out, which in turn branches. So in the figure, branches 8 and 9 are from a stalk out of the tip of the accessory cell; 6, 7 and 10 are out of the accessory cell, while 11 is out of the subcostal itself. The accessory cell is present in comparatively few families only, and its presence or absence is of systematic value. The arrangement of the subcostal venules is also used in classification, and quite frequently some of them are wanting.

Below the subcostal at base is the median vein running parallel to, but more or less diverging from the subcostal, and extending



usually about as far into the wing. The space between the subcostal and median veins is called the median cell. Quite usually a slender transverse veinlet extends from the tip of one to the tip

of the other, and the cell is then said to be closed, as in the figure. When this transverse veinlet is wanting, the cell is said to be open. The median vein gives rise to four branches—the median venules—the first of them usually some distance before the tip, the others, grouped more or less closely, from the end. The arrangement of these veins is of systematic value, and especially the position of the last of the branches, marked 5 in the figure. This sometimes severs connection with the series to which it belongs and arises, apparently out of the cross-vein; or, where there is no distinct cross-vein out of the tissue itself, and it is then called the independent. Sometimes it is nearer to 6 than to 4, but never becomes one of the subcostal series; sometimes it is altogether wanting, and it is one of the most valuable from the systematic standpoint of the venules of the primaries.

Below the median vein at base is the submedian, extending parallel with the hinder or inner margin to the anal angle. It is rarely absent, and never branches. It sometimes becomes forked at the base, and this furcation is given great systematic value. It is one of the distinctive characters of the Noctuidæ, and its absence would be sufficient in most cases to exclude a species not so characterized; sometimes a supplementary vein will be present running parallel with the submedian, and between it and the median. This is the second submedian, and its presence characterizes a small number of families.

This makes the normal 12, or exceptional 13 veins of the primary. For convenience they are numbered as they reach the margin, beginning at the anal angle. The submedian is number 1, the second submedian is *1a;* veins 2 to 5, inclusive, are median branches; veins 6 to 11, inclusive, are subcostal branches, and vein 12 is the costal. The numbers are more convenient to use in descriptive work, and, as the plan is so uniform, it is quite as accurate and scientific.

Beginning at the base of secondaries, along the anterior margin we find first the costal vein, usually reaching quite close to the tip of the wing. This affords good characters. Sometimes it is entirely wanting; sometimes it is connected with the subcostal by a cross-vein; sometimes it does not reach the base at all, but unites with the subcostal, and sometimes it unites and separates again, forming a small cell at the base as in the figure.

Below the costal is the subcostal vein running parallel with it a variable distance and then forking at the tip, never into more than two branches. One of these branches may also be obsolete, and there may then be a single vein running from base to outer margin.

Below the subcostal at base starts the median vein, and this in its branchings is exactly like the corresponding vein of the primaries. The median cell is also formed in the same way, and may also be either open or closed. As in the primaries, vein 5, the last branch of the median, is very variable in position, and furnishes good characters. Below the median there may be one, two or three submedian veins, and these furnish bases for large divisions. The *Tortricids* and *Pyralids*, for instance, all have three internal or submedian veins, while the *macros* rarely have more than two. Sometimes one or the other of these veins forks at the base, and this also is a good character. Counting all the median veins as one, the secondaries have eight veins, the subcostal system being little developed as compared with the primaries. Here also the numbering system is most generally used, the numbers in the figure being those generally adopted.

At the base of the secondaries next the primaries, there is frequently a spine or spur, which fits into a more or less evident loop on the under side of the primaries, and serves to hold the wings together. This is called the frenelum or frenum. There is a curious sexual modification in this structure. In the males it is always a single spine only. In the female it is never simple, but there are two, three, or even four weaker spines, or even a little bunch of stiff hair only.

The above is the typical venation to which all modifications found in the Lepidoptera may be reduced. A few aberrant types only, like the Hepialidæ and Psychidæ, will need special explanation.

(To be continued.)

A St. Louis physician states that he has discovered peculiar microscopical insects in cigarettes. This may account for the wormy look so many of their consumers wear.—*Washington Post.*

A canary with a swollen hind toe was brought to a bird fancier recently, and he pronounced the trouble poisoning from a mosquito bite. He said the thing was not uncommon.—*New York Sun.*

AN AMERICAN SPECIES OF TEMPLETONIA.

By F. L. HARVEY, Orono, Maine.

Templetonia americana n. sp.

Mr. Macgillivray, in his recent catalogue of the Thysanourons of North America (Can. Ent. December, 1891), makes no mention of the occurrence of *Templetonia* in America. Having studied a species of this genus the first season that is quite common about Orono, Me., we record the following observations upon it:

Generic characters in every particular as recorded by Lubbock (Monograph Collembola and Thysanoura p. 142).

Specific characters.—Silvery white, sometimes pale brownish or rusty color, laid on in spots and streaks; a delicate pink reflection, especially from young specimens; clothed with silvery iridescent scales; eye patches very small, pale brown. Head nearly round, somewhat pointed in front, broadest behind and somewhat longer than broad. Antennæ white, five jointed, basal joint short, about one-fourth the length of the second; terminal joint nearly or quite as long as the third and fourth together, slender, and, in mature specimens, composed of seventeen sub-joints, the basal and terminal sub-joints each one-fifth the total length of the joint; the middle three-fifths composed of fifteen nearly equal sub-joints; in younger specimens the terminal joint seems shorter and composed of fewer sub-joints. Body elliptical and rounded anteriorly, widest at the fifth segment; first, fifth and sixth segments long, third segment short. Legs white, rather long; larger claw long and slender; elater long, basal joint four-fifths the total length. Thoracic collar of numerous bowed, club-shaped hairs; similar ones on the head, and a dense tuft of hairs projecting forward between the antennæ and reaching to the third joint; scattered long hairs on the segments of the body.

Measurements.—Total length 1.65.; head, .345 mm. long, .292 mm. broad; antennæ, .718 mm.; length of the joints in the ratio of 1-4-5-6-11; elater, .8 mm.; basal joint, .367 mm.; claw, .046 mm. long; segments of the body in the ratio of 15-10-6-10-15-13-7-3 in one specimen, and in another 11-6-2-6-8-15-5-2.

The above measurements were made from the largest specimens seen.

Remarks.—This is a smaller species than *T. crystallina* Muller. The largest ones we saw did not measure over 1.65 mm., while the majority were never over 1.5 mm., and many less. Lubbock gives the length of *T. crystillina* Muller as two and a quarter millimetres. Our specimens are not obovate, but more elliptical oblong, and widest at the fifth segment. The antennæ of Lubbock's species as figured in his monograph, are considerable more

than half the length of the body and head, and quite slender. In this species the antennæ are thick and about equal to or less than half the length of the body and head. The terminal joints of the antennæ as shown in Lubbock's figure are made up of fully *twenty-five* sub-joints of about equal length; while this species has in the largest specimens only seventeen joints and a less number in smaller ones, while the basal and terminal sub-joints are as long as described above.

Some of our specimens when alive showed traces of rusty streaks and spots, but after being in alcohol for three months there is no evidence of the reddish spots said to develop under

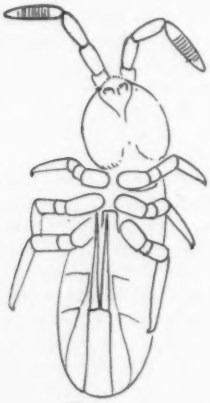


Fig. 1.

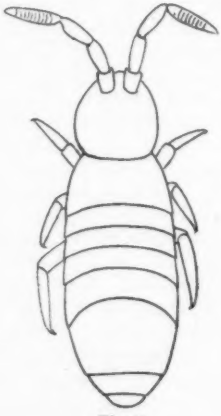


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

such conditions upon *T. crystallina.* Balsam specimens are a beautiful pink color. The movements of this species are sluggish, and though provided with a well developed spring it does not seem disposed to use it, unless absolutely necessary.

We have not examined *T. crystallina* Muller, but the smaller size, shorter, thicker antennæ with fewer sub-joints to the terminal

segment, the more elliptical form of the body and the fact that it does not develop red spots in alcohol, would seem to separate this form from that species. Figs. 1, 2 and 3 represent the dorsal, ventral and side view of a young specimen 1.1 mm. long, magnified forty-five times: 1 and 2 show the general form of the body, somewhat too broad, and the terminal joints of the antennæ in all the cuts have fewer sub-joints than occur in adult specimens, and the short basal or fifth joint to the antenna does not show. The figures were made for the writer from line specimens by Mr. J. H. Emeston, of Boston, Mass.

Found under boards at several places on the college campus at Orono, also in abundance in the writer's garden in potato hills, about the tubers affected by potato scab and potato rot.. Sometimes nearly a dozen would be found on a single tuber in the depressions made by the scab. Associated with *Iratonia tricolor*, *Lipura ambulous*, *Lepidacyrtis metallicus*, *Tomocerus plumbeus* and an undetermined *Achorutes*. Many specimens examined during September, October and November, '91, by F. L. Harvey.

List of Hemiptera Collected in Jamaica, W. I.

By C. W. Johnson and Wm. J. Fox.

The following Hemiptera were collected in Jamaica during April and May, 1891. Most of the species were obtained at Kingston, Morant Bay, and Port Antonio; those of common occurrence are indicated by an asterisk (*). We are indebted to the kindness of Prof. P. R. Uhler for the determination of the species, which have been placed either in the collection of the American Entomological Society, or the Wagner Free Institute of Philadelphia.

*Sephina maculata** Dallas, *Leptoglossus stigma* Herbst, *Anasa bellator* Fab., *A. scorbutica* Fab., *Aceratodes bifida** Say, *A. meditabunda* Fab., *Nezara marginata* Bv., *Aethus nigerrimus* Dallas, *Proxys victor** Fab., *Thyanta perditor** Fab., *Catorhintha guttula* Fab., *Euchistus crenator** Fab., *Mormidea pictiventris** Stal, *Zicca tæniola* Dallas, *Alydus pallescens* Stal, *Lygæus varicolor* Fab. (var.), *L. pulchellus** Fab., *L. aulicus* Fab., *L. sandarachatus** Say, *Dysdercus mimus** Say, *D. andreæ** Linn., *D. sanguinarius* Stal, *Zelus rubidus** St. Farg., *Harmostes nebu-*

losus Stal, *Corizus sidæ** Fab., *Megacœlum rubrinerva* Dist., *Lygus* sp., *Corimelæna minuta** Uhler, *Plagiognathus indistinctus** Uhler (MS.), *Pycnoderes insignis* Reut., *Collatia explicata** Uhler, *Salda humilis* Say (var.), *Rhogovelia collaris** Burm., *Parmera bilobata* Say, *P. parvula* Dallas, *Geocoris disparatus* Uhler (MS.), *Tettigonia herbida** Guér., *T. flaviceps* Riley, *T. robusta** Sign., *T. robusta** Sign. (var.), *T.* n. sp.?, *Agallia* n. sp.?, *Ormenis pallescens* Stal, *Dascalia acuta* Uhler (MS.), *Paroristes humilis** Uhler (MS.), *Bothriocerus* sp., *Copicerus thoracicus* Guér., *Centrotus havanensis* Guér. (var.), *Ophiderma scutellatus** Uhler (MS.).

Notes and News.

ENTOMOLOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

[The Conductors of ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS solicit, and will thankfully receive items of news, likely to interest its readers, from any source. The author's name will be given in each case for the information of cataloguers and bibliographers.]

To Contributors.—All contributions will be considered and passed upon at our earliest convenience, and as far as may be, will be published according to date of reception. ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS has reached a circulation, both in numbers and circumference, as to make it necessary to put "copy" into the hands of the printer, for each number, three weeks before date of issue. This should be remembered in sending special or important matter for certain issue. Owing to low subscription rate, "extras" will be charged for, and when they are wanted, it should be so stated on the MS. along with the number desired. The receipt of all papers will be acknowledged.—ED.

Mr. JAMES ANGUS, of West Farms, New York City, has presented his fine collection of insects to the American Museum of Natural History.

TRANSACTIONS of American Entomological Society.—Of volume xix (1892) twenty-four pages have been printed, containing "Studies in Chrysomelidæ," by Dr. G. H. Horn, and the first pages of "A Study of Amara, s. g. Celia," also by Dr. Horn. This volume promises to be an unusually good one, and we propose to notice the progress made from month to month.

CARABUS NEMORALIS Müll.—In the Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 1875, p. 126, I made mention of having seen a specimen of *C. hortensis* Fab. (= nemoralis *Mull.*) in the cabinet of Mr. A. Murray, of London, with the label Hudson's Bay. Being unwilling on the evidence of one not very well authenticated specimen to admit the species to our lists, no other record than that above recorded has been made. In December last I received

through the kindness of Mr. Henry S. Harbeck, of New York City, two specimens of this species with the following information, which I transcribe: "While on a business trip to St. Johns, N. B., in April and May, 1890, Mr. C. B. Riker, of Maplewood, N. J., devoted his leisure time to collecting Coleoptera, and among his captures were fourteen *Carabus nemoralis*, which, as you say, is the first authentic case of its occurrence in North America. He says that the beetles were quite common and those that he took were collected in less than an hour." From this it is evident that *nemoralis* is fairly naturalized in America, and should now be added to our list and placed after *limbatus*.—G. H. HORN.

HEXAPLASTA ZIGZAG (Riley).—Although first made known as a native of the cotton-growing States, this insect is a familiar inhabitant of New England, being found during the first warm days of Spring upon the dandelion blossoms, and in July upon windows in company with two species of *Phora*. The radial cell varies in being either open or closed. The disc of the scutellum is convex.—W. H. PATTON, Hartford, Conn

NOTE ON CYCHRUS.—In the January number of ENT. NEWS, Mr. H. F. Wickham gives a note on the geographical distribution of *Cychrus*, which is very interesting, and an invitation to the readers thereof to furnish more notes on geographical distribution. This brings to my mind a little incident which may be of interest to the readers. In the early part of Spring, 1890, while collecting on an island, situated on the beautiful sandy New Jersey coast, I was pleasantly surprised by the capture of *Cychrus elevatus* Fab. I did not expect to find the genus inhabiting this locality. Although carefully searching I could only find the one. The next day, about one-half mile from where I found the first, I had the reward of capturing the second. The specimens differ very much from those found on the mainland proper, as they are minus that beautiful lustre, and the thorax is not so well developed, in all they resemble somewhat more the Pacific coast fauna. As these are the only specimens of *Cychrus* that I know of as having been found on the New Jersey coast, it is very interesting, and I should be pleased to hear if other species have been found inhabiting the islands along the coast.—H. W. WENZEL, Phila.

Mrs. A. T. SLOSSON by this time has probably started on a trip to the Southwest, taking in Louisiana, Texas, and perhaps Mexico. We suppose that many bugs in those regions will have to deliver up some of their interesting secrets.

THE *Anthophora* described by me in Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. v, is *A. Walshii* ♀. I took *A. Smithii* in Kansas in 1881, and have received specimens of it from California. *Plistotrichia* Morawitz, is a synonym of *Anthophora;* it differs merely in the individual aberration of the venation described by me in *Anthophora* and *Clisodon*.—W. H. Patton, Hartford, Ct.

THE following has been extracted from a circular which has been sent to entomologists and others. We hope the collection may be obtained and provision made for its preservation: "Dear Sir,—An effort upon the part of a few professional and personal friends of the late Harry Edwards, to purchase and present to the American Museum of Natural History (of the city of New York) his magnificent Entomological Collection, has met with so much encouragement that the Committee in charge ventures to call your attention to the matter. A number of gentlemen have already subscribed one hundred ($100) dollars each towards the sum required, fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars, and it is hoped that you will be willing to contribute a similar amount. The object of the movement is not only to secure for the city of New York a treasure of inestimable value, but to make smooth the declining years of the widow of our friend, and to raise to the memory of an excellent actor, a distinguished scientist and a good man, a worthy and lasting monument.

"(Signed) Edwin Booth, Jos. Jefferson, Theo. Moss, S. P. Avery, W. C. Prime, Lawrence Hutton, A. M. Palmer, Treas., 29 W. 30th St., New York City."

IN a letter from Mr. W. F. Kirby, of the British Museum, the following may interest the readers of the NEWS, premising that everybody knows that Mr. Kirby is at work on a catalogue of the Heterocera of the world. "My first volume (Sphinges and Bombyces) will run to about 800 pages, and include, I think, 28 families, some of them numbering over 200 genera. All but four are now in the printer's hands, so that I hope the publication of the book will not be much longer delayed." * * * "I have relegated the Sesiidæ to the neighborhood of the micro-lepidoptera. I doubt if you have any Heterogynidæ in America. *Heterogynis* is a small European genus with males like *Procris*, but with apterous females." Mr. Kirby's book, when published, will form one of the most useful assistants the working entomologist can have.—JOHN B. SMITH.

A BIT OF HISTORY.—Miss Morton's very interesting notes in the January number of ENT. NEWS show that there is some confusion among the names of the smaller Limacodidæ, and it may be interesting to briefly go over the literature of these forms. In 1854, Herrich-Schäffer published three figures as *Limacodes texula*, *L. pallida*, and *L. flavula*. In 1864, Packard erroneously identified a specimen in the Harris collection as *L. textula*, and, believing it separable from the genus *Limacodes*, created the genus *Isa* for it. In the same year he also described *Heterogenea shurtleffii*, and made the genus *Tortricidia* for Herrich-Schäffer's species *pallida* and *flavula*. In 1866, Grote & Robinson described *Limacodes inornata*, and in 1876, Grote created the genus *Sisyrosea* for it. Finally, in 1880, Grote described the species *Limacodes cæsonia* and *L. flexuosa*. Now, as far as I know, there are but four species for all these names. The larva of the first one was figured in Harris' "Entomological Correspondence," and has been described by Mr. Hulst and by myself. The moth

was first described as *inornata*, but is the species for which the genus *Isa* was made, and should be known as *Isa inornata*. The larva of the second is unknown. It is *Heterogenea shurtleffii*, of which *cæsonia* Grt. is a variety. The larva of the third is also unknown. It is the *textula* of Herrich-Schäffer (not of Packard), and was redescribed by Grote as *flexuosa*. It should be known as *Heterogenea textula*. The larva of the fourth species is the one described by Miss Morton. It has also been described by myself, and should be known as *Tortricidia pallida* H.-S. *T. flavula* is only a variety of it, and represents the form without marks on the wings which Miss Morton describes. These species are correctly arranged in Prof. Smith's new List.—H. G. DYAR.

DRASTERIA ERICHTO.—Has this noctuid been satisfactorily identified since Guenée's description of a single female in 1852? Some of our collections, I am aware, contain specimens labeled *erichto*, that were determined by Mr. Grote. However, specimens of our eastern *Drasteria* sent to Mr. Grote just before he left this country, and also those sent to Prof. Smith since he became our recognized authority on the Noctuids, have all been referred to *erechtea*. In 1873, Mr. Grote, in Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. i, p. 155, admitted that he could not separate the two species except in size, referring the specimens of the smaller Spring brood to *erichto*. Of two specimens, a ♂ and ♀, in the University collection determined by Mr. Grote as *erichto*, the ♀ proves to be an *erechtea*. I presume other collections contain similar specimens. Recently Prof. Smith wrote me that he had not tried to identify *erichto* and had not the slightest doubt that *erichto* is the same as *erechtea*. During the past year I have bred what I believe to be *erichto*. I thought I was breeding *erechtea*, but recent study and comparisons of my bred specimens and a large series of *Drasteria* caught in trap-lanterns has shown that we have two species of *Drasteria* in our eastern fauna, both about equally common I think, and differing considerably structurally and rather closely grading into each other in markings. The structural differences are marked and very constant. The genitalia of the males and the seventh abdominal segment of the females differ strikingly in size and form. I find that the species are easily separable by these characters and typical strongly marked specimens of either sex may be quite readily identified by the markings on the front wings. I hope soon to be able to illustrate some of these differences, but I desire to make further observations upon the range of variability of *erechtea*.—M. V. SLINGERLAND, Cornell Insectary, Ithaca, N. Y.

A PLEA FOR THE COLLECTOR.—Prof. J. B. Smith's list of "The Lepidoptera of Boreal America" came to hand a short time ago, and has afforded me a great deal of pleasure and instruction. If I understand it aright, this is the first complete list of the kind that has been published in this country, and I am sure that Prof. Smith and the other learned gentlemen who were associated with him in getting it up have given students of this department of Entomology a work that may be relied upon as

being as near complete and correct as can be got at present. Bearing in mind the article entitled "Rocks," which appeared in the NEWS some time ago, would not this list be a good foundation for a descriptive work on the Lepidoptera of North America? Could not the gentlemen who got up this list be induced to publish a work, in monthly parts, containing descriptions and plates of the Heterocera at least, if subscribers enough could be got to ensure them against financial loss? We already have good works on the Butterflies, and they might, therefore, be left out, as also the very small moths. The plates, of course, could not be colored, except at a great cost, but plates such as have been appearing in the NEWS, with a description attached, are every bit as good. A great many who study this subject are business men who have not the time and skill to identify their specimens without the help of plates, and I take it their number would become legion compared to what it is now if such a work could be got at a moderate cost. It may be objected that such a work, when finished, would be incomplete on account of the new species that are being constantly discovered, but if we were to wait ten or even twenty years, the same objection would still hold good. In Europe, where the Lepidoptera have been studied for a great number of years, new species are still being discovered, and in spite of that a new work on the Lepidoptera of Great Britain is just being commenced in London. If you will kindly give this a place in the NEWS it may be the means of helping to make such a work as I suggest a possibility at least, if not a probability of the near future.—JAMES TOUGH, Chicago, Ill.

Identification of Insects (Imagos) for Subscribers.

Specimens will be named under the following conditions: 1st, The number of specimens to be unlimited for each sending; 2d, The sender to pay all expenses of transportation and the insects to become the property of the American Entomological Society; 3d, Each specimen must have a number attached so that the identification may be announced accordingly. Exotic species named only by special arrangement with the Editor, who should be consulted before specimens are sent. Send a 2 cent stamp with all insects for return of names. Address all packages to ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, Academy Natural Sciences, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entomological Literature.

NEUNZEHNTER JAHRESBERICHT DES WESTFAELISCHEN PROVINZIAL-VEREINS FUR WISSENSCHAFT UND KUNST FUR 1890. Muenster, 1891.—Observations on the occurrence of melanism among the macrolepidoptera of the vicinity of Dortmund, K. Meinheit.

LA NATURE (Paris), Dec. 26, 1891.—Influence of artificial lights on insects, G. A. Poujade; figs.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Division of Entomology. Bulletin No. 24.—The Boll worm of cotton. A report of progress in a supplementary investigation of this insect. Made under the direction of the Entomologist by F. W. Mally, Washington, 1891, 50 pp. *Heliothis armigera* Hüb.

REVUE SCIENTIFIQUE (Paris), Dec. 26, 1891.—Insects destructive to forests according to M. A. S. Packard, anon. A means of destroying grasshoppers according to M. Decaux, anon.

COMPTE RENDU. SOCIETE ENTOMOLOGIQUE DE BELGIQUE, Dec. 5, '91.—Heterocera exotica, new genus and species from the Dutch East Indies,* F. J. M. Heylaerts; *Gnophrioides* n. gen. Melanges Entomologiques: VIII. Diagnoses of Coleoptera from the Congo,* A. Duvivier. Notes on indigenous Coleoptera malacoderma, E. Rousseau. Additions and annotations to the lists of indigenous Lamellicorn and Carnivorous Coleoptera, A. P. de Borre.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (2), vi, 1. Sydney, Sept. 9, 1891.—Notes on a small collection of Hymenoptera from Narrabri, N. S. W., W. W. Froggatt. Description of a new species of Tortricidæ,* J. H. Durrant. Stray notes on Lepidoptera,* A. SO. Iliff.

CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Jan., 1892.—Can insects survive freezing? H. H. Lyman. Descriptions of some butterfly larvæ from Yosemite (v), and the life-history of *Callidryas eubule*, H. G. Dyar. Revision of the Bombylid genus *Epacmus* (*Leptochilus*), D. W. Coquillett. *Hetærina americana* [in Ontario], J. A. Moffat. Canadian Galls and their occupants—*Aulax nabali* N. S., W. Brodie. Entomology for Beginners, No. 1, J. Fletcher. An explanation, A. R. Grote. *Melitæa phæton*, *Petrophora silaceata*, J. A. Moffat. Prof. J. B. Smith's list of Lepidoptera, G. H. French. Larva of *Anceryx fasciata* Swains., T. D. A. Cockerell.—February, 1892.—Entomology for Beginners No. 2, J. Fletcher. Two new Orthoptera from Indiana, W. S. Blatchley. Some Indiana Acrididæ II, id. Further notes on *Gelechia gallædiplopappi*, and description of a new species of *Bracon*, Rev. T. W. Fyles. Notes on the life-history of *Agallia sanguinolenta* Prov., H. Osborn and H. A. Gossard. On the Orthopterous fauna of Iowa, H. Osborn. How the female of *Cacœcia semiferana* protects her egg clusters, C. P. Gillette. Notes on Coleoptera No. 9, Dr. J. Hamilton. Notes on the Aegeridæ of central Ohio, D. S. Kellicott.

ANNALEN DES K. K. NATURHISTORISCHEN HOFMUSEUMS, vi, 3, 4, Wien, 1891.—To the knowledge of the Hymenopterous genus *Philanthus* Fabr. (sens lat.),* F. F. Kohl. Bumble-bee studies, A. Handlirsch, figs. African Lepidoptera of the k. k. Naturhistorische Hofmuseum,* A. F. Rogenhofer, 1 pl.

* Contains new species other than North American.

HARDWICKE'S SCIENCE GOSSIP (London), January, 1892.—Famous collecting grounds for Dragonflies [by W. H. Bath].

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 1891, pt. iv, December, 1891.—New species of Heterocera from the Khasia Hills,* Col. C. Swinhoe, 1 pl., *Kalmina micronissa*, *Anthyperythra* (Warren MS.), n. gen. On some cases of Dimorphism and Polymorphism among Palæarctic Lepidoptera, S. Alpheraky. Effect of change of climate upon the emergence of certain species of Lepidoptera, G. F. Mathew. Descriptions of new species of holophthalmous Ascalaphidæ,* R. McLachlan; *Campylophlebia* n. gen. Descriptions of four new species of the genus *Fulgora*,* W. L. Distant, 1 pl. On the South American species of *Diabrotica*, appendix, C. J. Gahan.

INSECT LIFE, iv, 5, 6, December, 1891.—Wheat and Grass Sawflies, C. V. Riley and C. L. Marlatt, figs. The importation of a Hessian Fly parasite from Europe, S. A. Forbes. The origin and development of parasitism among the Sarcoptidæ, H. Garman. Origin and development of the parasitic habit in Mallophaga and Pediculidæ, H. Osborn. The use of grape bags by a paper-making wasp, Mary E. Murtfeldt. The methods of pupation among the Chalcididæ, L. O. Howard, figs. Notes on grass insects in Washington, D. C., H. Osborn. An interesting aquatic bug. Hominivorous habits of the screw worm in St. Louis, Mary E. Murtfeldt. Another spider egg parasite, L. O. Howard.

BRITISH NATURALIST (London), January, 1892.—Portrait and sketch of Lord Walsingham. Notes and lists of captures of British insects.

NEUE ODONATEN VON ECUADOR,* von Dr. F. Karsch (Reprint from Societas Entomologica vi, 14–16) *Neuragrion* n. gen.

BULLETIN OF THE ILLINOIS STATE LABORATORY OF NATURAL HISTORY, vol. iii, art. xii.—Sixth contribution to a knowledge of a life-history of certain little known Aphididæ, C. M. Weed.—Vol. iv, art. i. Bacteria normal to digestive organs of Hemiptera, S. A. Forbes.

ZEITSCHRIFT FUR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZOOLOGIE liii, 3, Leipzig, 1891. —The development of the female sexual organs of *Phyllodromia* (*Blatta*) *germanica* L., R. Heymons, 3 pls.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, l, 303, London, Jan. 8, 1892.—A new mode of respiration in the Myriapoda, F. G. Sinclair.

ANNALS AND MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY (6), 49, January, 1892. —Notes on Longicorn Coleoptera of the group Cerambycinæ, with descriptions of new genera and species,* C. J. Gahan. On some Japanese species of *Paromalus*,* G. Lewis. Descriptions of two new genera of Scorpions, with notes upon some species of *Palamnæus*,*† R. I. Pocock, 1 pl. Description of a new trap-door spider from Ceylon,* id.

* Contains new species other than North American. † Contains new genera.

WIENER ENTOMOLOGISCHE ZEITUNG, xi, 1, January, 1892.—On the pretended present decline of Entomology, E. Reitter. Analytical revision of the European species of the Tenthredinid—genus *Schizocera* Latr.,* F. W. Konow. A new *Leptis* from Switzerland,* T. Becker. Coleopterological notes,* E. Reitter.

REVISTA DEL MUSEO DE LA PLATA, I, La Plata, 1890–91.—Argentine Dipterology [Culicidæ], F. L. Arribalzaga.

STUDIES FROM THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES OF THE OWENS COLLEGE II, Manchester, England, 1890.—The pupal stage of *Culex*, Dr. C. H. Hurst, 1 pl.

REVUE BIOLOGIQUE DU NORD DE LA FRANCE, iv, 4, January, 1892.—Study on some galls from Syria [Acarocecidæ],* Dr. H. Fockeu, figs.

NOTES FROM THE LEYDEN MUSEUM, xiii, 3, July, 1891.—Description of a new Curculionid,* W. Roelofs, 1 pl. New genus and species of the group of *Oxyopisthen*,* id. A new genus of Calandrinæ, C. Ritsema Cz. A new species of *Rhyncophorus*,* id. Two new species of the genus *Helota* from Borneo,* id. Synopsis and alphabetical list of the described species of the Coleopterous genus *Helota* McL., id. *Polyctesis igorrota*, a new species of Buprestidæ,* K. M. Heller. Contributions to the knowledge of the family Brenthidæ,* Dr. A. Senna. On the Ceylon Cetoniidæ collected by J. Z. Kannegieter,* J. R. H. N. van de Poll and J. Z. Kannegieter. A new species of the Longicorn genus *Neopharsalia* v. d. Poll,* J. Z. Kannegieter. Four new species of Gyrinidæ of the genus *Orectogyrus*,* M. Regimbart.—No. 4, October, 1891. Two new species of the Lucanoid genus *Cyclommatus* Parry, C. Ritsema Cz. A new Oriental species of the Coleopterous genus *Chelonarium*,* id. Further contributions to the knowlege of the *Helota* species of Burma,* id. *Lomotropa vellerialis*, new species of Pyralidæ,* P. C. T. Snellen. Description of nine new Elateridæ from the Leyden Museum,* E. Candeze.

ENTOMOLOGISCHE NACHRICHTEN, xviii, 1, Berlin, January, 1892.—Description of some new varieties of butterflies from Bucovina and the vicinity,* C. von Hormuzaki. On some rare Tracheata from Rheinland, C. Verhoeff. Five new African Mantodea,* Dr. F. Karsch; *Dactylopteryx* n. gen. Some biological fragments, C. Verhoeff.

ZOE, ii, 4, Jan. 12, 1892.—Some biological peculiarities of the Phylloxera and a method of utilizing them for the protection of vineyards, H. H. Behr.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, xiv. Adelaide, July, 1891.—Description of a new species of *Cossus*,* J. G. O. Tepper, 1 pl. Further notes on Australian Coleoptera, with descriptions of new genera and species,*† Rev. T. Blackburn. Descriptions of new Australian Lepidoptera,* E. Meyrick; *Momopola* n. gen.

* Contains new species other than North American. † Contains new genera.

DIE KAEFER VON MITTELEUROPA.—Die Kaefer der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, Deutschlands, der Schweiz, sowie des franzoesischen und italienischen Alpengebietes, Bearbeitet von Ludwig Ganglbauer. Erster Band. Familienreihe Caraboidea. Wien, Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1892, 557 pp., 55 woodcuts.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Bulletin 33, Entomological Division, Ithaca, N. Y., November, 1891.—Wireworms, J. H. Comstock and M. V. Slingerband; figs.

NOTES UPON THE TRANSFORMATIONS OF SOME AFRICAN LEPIDOPTERA by W. J. Holland (from Psyche, vi, pp. 213–216, pl. 5).

ARCHIVES DE ZOOLOGIE EXPERIMENTALE ET GENERALE (2), ix, 1891, 4, Paris.—Note on the Pantopod genera *Phoxichilus* Latr. and *Tanystylum* Miers, W. Schimkewitsch.

BIOLOGISCHES CENTRALBLATT (Erlangen), Dec. 31, 1891.—The amitotic nuclear division in Arthropoda, H. E. Ziegler and O. von Rath.—Jan. 15, 1892. Contribution to the anatomy and embryology of the Phalangidæ, V. Faussek.

ZOOLOGISCHER ANZEIGER (Leipzig), Jan. 11, 1892.—On sense organs in the palpi and first pair of legs of Solpugidæ, Dr. P. Bertkau, fig.

COMPTE RENDU. SOCIETE DE BIOLOGIE (Paris), Jan. 9, 1892.—The wandering cricket (*Schistocera peregrina* Oliv.) and its cryptogamic parasite (*Lachnidium acridiorum*), E. A. Giard.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST (London), February, 1892.—The past wet Summer and its probable effect upon the development of Lepidoptera, R. Adkin. Evolution of colors in the *Vanessæ*, W. W. Smith. Evolution of insect colors, F. H. P. Coste. Use of the hairs of *Acronycta alni*, M. Fitz-Gibbon. Notes on British insects, etc.

BOLLETINO DEI MUSEI DI ZOOLOGIA ED ANATOMIA COMPARATA DELLA R. UNIVERSITA DI TORINO, 108, Sept. 20, 1891.—Diagnoses of four new genera of Diptera, Dr. E. Giglio-Tos.

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UEBER GLATTE UND VOLLKOMMEN QUERSTREIFTE MUSKELN DER ARTHROPODEN von Dr. Julius Vosseler, Tubingen, 1891, H. Laupp, pp. xii, 150, 6 plates.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE (London), February, '92. —A new genus and species of Aleurodidæ,* A. C. F. Morgan, 1 pl.; *Aleurodicus* n. g. Description of three new species of the genus *Phanaeus* Macleay,* B. G. Nevinson. Annotated list of British Tachinidæ, R. H. Meade. Stylopized bees, F. V. Theobald. Oviposition of *Adela viridella*, T. A. Chapman. On the rearing of *Pachetra leucophæa* from the egg, W. R. Jeffrey. Notes, etc.

* Contains new species other than North American.

BULLETIN OF THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY AT HARVARD COLLEGE, xxii, 3, Cambridge, January, 1892.—Amitosis in the embryonal envelops of the scorpion, H. P. Johnson, 3 plates.

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION, Bulletin No. 17.—Insects injurious to stored grain, H. E. Weed. December, 1891.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, xviii, 4, September–December, 1891.—The species of *Agrilus* of Boreal America, G. H. Horn, M.D., 1 pl. On a collection of Hymenoptera made in Jamaica during April, 1891, W. J. Fox. Notes on North American Tachinidæ *sens. str.* with descriptions of new genera and species, C. H. Tyler Townsend.

NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN INSECTS DESCRIBED IN THE PRECEDING LITERATURE.

NEUROPTERA.

Ptynx furciger McLachlan, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., '91, p. 509. Ariz.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Albuna modesta Kellicott, Can. Ent. xxiv, p. 46. Ohio.

HYMENOPTERA.

Aulax nabali Brodie, Can. Ent. xxiv, p. 13. Ontario.
Cephus occidentalis Riley and Marlatt, Insect Life, iv, p. 177. Cala.
Acoloides emertonii Howard, Insect Life, iv, p. 202.
Bracon furtivus Fyles, Can. Ent. xxiv, p. 35.
Pompilus propinquus Fox, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii, p. 339; *P. æneo-purpureus*, p. 339; *Salius opacifrons*, p. 340; *Agenia compressa*, p. 340; *Planiceps euferalis*, p. 341; *Epeolus rufoclypeus*, p. 344; *Megachile Martindalei*, p. 344; *M. multidens*, p. 345; *M. pedalis*, p. 347; all from Jamaica.

ORTHOPTERA.

Xiphidium Scudderi Blatchley, Can. Ent. xxiv, p. 26. Indiana.
Apithes McNeilli Blatchley, l. c. p. 27. Indiana.
Pezottettix hoosieri Blatchley, l. c. p. 31. Indiana.

DIPTERA.

Berismyia n. gen., Stratiomyidæ, Giglio-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Aniv. Torino, vi, 108, p. 2, fig. Type *Beris americana* Bellardi.
Rhopalosyrphus, p. 3, figs.; *Omegasyrphus*, p. 4, figs.; *Megamepoton*, p. 5, figs., n. gen. Syrphidæ, Giglio-Tos, l. c. Types to be hereafter described.

Epacmus concinnus, pellucidus, fumosus Coquillet, Can. Ent. xxiv, p. 9. California.

Tachinidæ: *Siphoplagia* n. gen., Townsend, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii, p. 349; *S. anomala*, p. 350, N. Mex. *Goniochæta* n. gen., p. 351; *G. plagioides*, p. 352, N. Mex *Tachina spinosula*, p. 353, Ill. *Pachyophthalmus aurifrons*, p. 354, Ill. *Miltogramma flavicornis*, p. 355, Ill. *M. argentifrons*, p. 357, Ill. *M. cinerascens*, p. 358, Ill. *Masicera nigrita*, p. 358, Ill. *M. sordicolor* p. 359, Ill. *Hypertrophocera* n. gen., p. 360; *H. parvipes*, p. 361, N. Mex. *Aphria ocypterata*, p. 361, S. Dak., Minn.? *Exorista ciliata*, p. 363, Ill. *Laccoprosopa* n. gen., p. 365; *L. sarcophagina*, p. 366, Ill. *Frontina acroglossoides*, p. 367, Ill. *Siphona illinoensis*, p. 368, Ill. *Phasioclista* n. gen., p. 369; *P. metallica*, p. 370, Ill., S. Fla. *Ennyomma* n. gen., p. 371; *E. clistoides*, p. 371, Ill. *Clytia flava*, p. 372, Ill. *Atrophopoda* n. gen., p. 373; *A. singularis*, p. 374, Ill. *Epigrymia* n. gen., p. 375; *E. polita*, p. 376, Va. *Drepanoglossa* n. gen., p. 377; *D. lucens*, p. 378, N. Mex. *Ceratomyiella* n. gen., p. 379; *C. conica*, p. 380, Ill. *Leucostoma atra*, p. 380, Ill. *Vanderwulpia* n. gen., p. 381; *V. atrophopodoides*, p. 381, N. Mex.

COLEOPTERA.

Phanæus Flohri Nevinson, Ent. Mo. Mag. (2), iii,, p. 33. Jalapa, Mex.

Agrilus.—Synoptic table of species and twenty-one new species described, Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii, 4.

BITTEN BY A TARANTULA.—Bridgeport, July 20th. As Louis Pastine, a fruit dealer of Main Street, was moving a bunch of banannas at his store, Saturday, a huge tarantula jumped out and stung him on the thumb of the left hand. Pastine ran to the office of Dr. C. W. Fitch, who has lived in Central America, and is an expert on the tarantula. Before he reached the doctor's office the thumb had swollen to twice its natural size. Mr. Pastine says that immediately after the sting the most excruciating pains shot through his arm and both sides. In a moment the pains had penetrated even to his liver, which was seriously affected. Dr. Fitch cauterized the wound, and expects that Mr. Pastine will recover. The Doctor says that the tarantula's bite is not very dangerous, except when it is in an excited condition, and that the one which bit Mr. Pastine was in a rather torpid state. During his fifteen years in Central Amerıça he was bitten twenty times by them. He knew how to treat the sting, and attended to it immediately, which is essential. "If," said the Doctor, "you can imagine yourself suffering a pain one hundred times as intense as a wasp sting, you can realize what it is to be bitten by a tarantula. To test the ferocity of the spider, I once cut a round hole in the centre of a newspaper and placed the tarantula in the hole. Then I set fire to the paper, and the insect finding itself hemmed in on all sides, threw its tail over, and stinging itself on the back died instantly."

REVIEW.

DIE ZWEIFLUGLER DES KAISERLICHEN MUSEUMS ZU WIEN, V. VORARBEITEN ZU EINER MONOGRAPHIE DER MUSCARIA SCHIZOMETOPA (EXCLUSIVE ANTHOMYIDÆ). PART II. By Prof. Dr. Friedrich Brauer and J. Edlen v. Bergenstamm. Wien, 1891.—I am indebted to the authors for a copy of the above work, which has recently been published. It consists of 140 quarto pages (no plates), and is in continuation of their work begun in Part I, under same title, and published in 1889.* About 100 new genera are erected, and not quite as many new species, these being entirely additional, be it understood, to the new genera and species published in Part I. One can only deplore the lack of order, uniformity and comprehensiveness displayed in the body of the work, which consists entirely of corrections and additions to be interpolated at designated intervals throughout Part I. The genera of other authors have been mercilessly used. Mr. v. d. Wulp's recent genera (published in the Biol. C.-A.) are torn to pieces bodily, and patched up from other quarters. The authors are to be complimented on presenting at the end of their work a systematic list of all the groups, genera and species which they have proposed in Parts I and II. This is put in very comprehensive form, and is followed by a still more convenient index of specific names leading to the genera in which the authors have placed the species, and designating the genera to which the latter were originally referred by their describers. The ruthless deposition of genera, in which the authors indulge, should not be countenanced. *Echinomyia* is decapitated, and *Tachina* installed in its place. *Eutachina* is created to fill the vacancy thus left by *Tachina*. Numerous new genera are erected on trivial or insufficiently designated grounds, at the expense of former well-to-do ones; or genera long ago abandoned are raised from a condition of comparative obscurity, and made to supplant those which have long been in use. Why the generic term *Latreillia* should be preferred to *Belvosia*, when both were described on adjoining pages by the same author in 1830, is beyond explanation, and especially when we consider the time-honored usage of *Belvosia*, and the fact that *Latreillia* was proposed by Roux, in 1827, for a genus of Crustacea. The name *Metopodia* is applied to a new genus; this is apt to become confused with *Metopodus* Am. Serv. (Hem.) or with *Metapodius* Westw. (Hem.) If the genus be a valid one, I would propose the use of the term NEOMETAPODIA for it. As nearly as I can form an opinion, without actually cataloging and classifying all the names, the new genera and species proposed (usually insufficiently characterized) are divided geographically as follows: N. Am. gen. 25, spp. 17; So. Am. gen. 18, spp. 18; Extra Am. gen. 59, spp. 61. If the authors would present full descriptions, properly and systematically arranged, of their new genera and species, their work would be much more comprehensive and productive of good. As it is, their labors can scarcely be appreciated by one who has not access to the collections in the Museum in Vienna.—C. H. T. TOWNSEND.

* For a notice thereof by Dr. Williston, see ENT. NEWS, vol. i, p. 77.—ED.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE A. N. S. was held at the Hall Jan. 28, 1892. Dr. Horn, Director, presiding. Dr. Horn donated to the cabinet a number of Mexican Coleoptera. Mr. Calvert presented the second installment of European Odonata, numbering 29 specimens. Mr. Nell presented a specimen of Odonata new to the collection. Mr. Martindale called attention to a paper by Dr. W. J. Holland on a peculiar Lycænid chrysalis from Africa, which had a Simian aspect. Dr. Horn mentioned a paper he had recently written, on some variations in the markings of Coleoptera, and spoke of some interesting points brought out. Dr. Skinner exhibited a pair of *Parnassius smintheus* showing interesting variation from the normal. Mr. Martindale spoke of a method of preparing naphthalin cones by heating the head of a pin and thrusting it into the fused balls to be obtained at the druggists'; they are clean, leave no débris, and cost about five cents per hundred. Mr. Calvert stated that the dragonfly presented by Mr. Nell was *Gomphus dilitatus*, and was caught in the streets of the city in May, 1891; it is a Southern species, and he had never heard of its being found before in this locality.

OBITUARY

HENRY WALTER BATES, F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc., died in London, February 17th. In this death England loses one of her ablest entomologists. Beginning in 1848 his entomological contributions have been continued, with interruption only during his long sojourn on the Amazons, until very recently. His studies were limited to the Lepidoptera-Rhopalocera, and to three large and difficult families of Coleoptera: Carabidæ, Scarabæidæ and Cerambycidæ, in all of which he had accumulated much material, especially rich in Amazon species. His industry and ability are well shown in the volumes with their supplements in the "Biologia Centrali-Americana" on his favorite families. His narrative of his sojourn on the Amazons is filled with notes showing his acuteness of observation in the field. For many years he has filled the position of Assistant Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. Those who knew him personally will mourn the loss of a cultured man, a kind friend, and a genial companion.

ERRATA.

On page 5, line 9, for 35 mm. *read* .35 mm.
" 5, line 18, for 6.5 mm. *read* .65 mm.
" 5, line 24, insert a comma (,) after joints 5 and 12.
" 5, line 24, for trifle, *read* triple.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS for February, was mailed January 29, 1892.